### THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

THE REACTION AT THE NORTH.

Fears of the Abolitionists in Boston and Brooklyn.

The Crowds Yesterday to Hear Wendell Phillips and Henry Ward Beecher.

THE POLICE OUT IN FORCE.

Boston More Demonstrative than Brooklyn.

THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Mission of the Secretary of the Interior to North Carolina.

Rumored Resignation of General Scott.

# OUR DESPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

ralship, with a view of continuing Attorney General master General Holt is reported to be better to-

There seems to be very little excitement to-day on the state of the nation. Everybody is awaiting events. The assembling of the Secession Convention of South Caroins, at Columbia, to-morrow, is looked to as likely to

It is a fact that, with many intelligent men from dif-ferent parts of the South, there exists a greater servile insurrection than of anything else, and they openly express the opinion that seccesion will has-ten rather than retard it. Some of the leading men of the South, who, I think, best comprehend the whole subject of Mavery, do not deny that the slaves have been ally educated by their masters that the rem on the 4th of March next. Everybody who knowst. facts is aware that there is not a word of truth

regular appropriation bills, and will bring them forward at as early a day as possible. There is little doubt that Congress will Adjourn over the holidays, and probably make a longer leap than usual, upon et profitable at the present time.

On Tuesday next, by special assignment, the Pacific Railroad bill reported by the Committee of Fifteen, will the South, and especially in Louisi-Texas, than Whything else that can While these two States are largely pen of the House are in favor of the measure, and there

and conservative men of the republican party to induce North and the South, with the view of llaying, if possible, the excitement existing throughou the South. They do not propose that he shall announce the entire policy of his administration, but to disabuse the minds of Southern people respecting his position omething of this kind now would have a most beneficia effect, and arrest the movements now in rapid progres for secession, and possibly avert the ruin that impends A gentleman high in the confidence of both sections has been appealed to, and will, it is understood, be the of communication to Mr. Lincoln.

This is a move in the right direction, and indicates that wisdom and patriotism are beginning to have their right-ful influence in the councils of the party.

It is well known here that a flerce war is now going on

between the Seward and Greeley wings of the republican party, respecting the offices in New York. Efforts are being made to induce Mr. Lincoln to steer clear of both ings, and to take moderate men, not identified with place in Lincoln's Cabinet is Bates, and his acceptance sends upon contingencies. There is a growing belief that to meet the present issue men must rise superior to

tion of party, are in cancus at Willard's to-night, to consider some measure of national pacification.

The Sabbath has been calm, bright and beautiful, the churches well attended, and fervent appeals for the salvation of the Union have soared to heaven from every ipit, but the internal political convulsion still continuer venerable Executive remains grave, but firm, amid the crumbling ruins of his administration, and will act with decision whenever the emergency of a conflict be from there being any division of opinion between the President and the Commander-in-Chief the propriety of the President's anti-coercive policy at the present stage of proceedings, precisely the reverse is the case. General Scott stands by the Executive, and there he will stand, as he always has stood in moments of peril, a pillar of strength to the government and a

personger of pacification to the people.

The departure of the Secretary of the Interior to North Carolina, in response to a summons from Mississippi that he should act in the capacity of a State commissioner to the Old North State, has given rise to many rumors. teports that he had resigned were current and gene rally credited; but the fact is the President gave him leave of absence to attend to the duties of the mission to which his State has called him, and he does not therefore surrender his portfolio. Mr. Thompson has been busily ngaged to-day in collecting the views of prominen ners, and he will carry with him to North Car lina a budget of matter pertinent to his mission which i

important, and must produce a corresponding effect.

No efforts will be spared by the conservatives to effect a settlement, and to-night the New York delega-tion is in earnest consultation at Willard's for the purpose of considering the perilous condition of things, and to devise if possible some mode of adjustment. But in the face of the manifesto of the secoding States, to which the names of at least fil teen other members of Congress would be attached, if they felt at liberty to act according to their own judgment conreit at here ye are accessed on the reports continually being received from the South, encouraging the seces-sionists in their movements; and furthermore, in view of the declaration of a prominent member of the Committee be met by ball and hemp; and of another distinguished republican, that if the republicans should advocate the re-peal of the Personal Liberty bills they would be swept from She face of the earth at home, the secessionists are more shan confirmed in their convictions that conciliation is Diterly and entirely out of the question. The New

Yorkers, however, will deliberate for the Union, and so deliberating the South is arming.

State will undoubtedly secede immediately after Convention meets. Gov. Moore, a calm thinking, conservative man, writes positively to this effect. From southern Tennessee the Reports to-night are to the same effect. Well informed citizens of Memphis write, referring to terms of concilia that Lincoln can say or do will prevent disunion. The enly thing that can do it is the amendment of the consti-tion, so as to settle the slavery question finally, and in accordance with what the South claims to be its rights. Personal Liberty laws must be got rid of, the ren-dition of escaped slaves be made certain, and the rights of the South in all the common Territories unqualifiedly admitted. These three propositions would harmenize matters if they were practicable; but they are not, and the North will not agree to them; and therefore I have no doubt disunion must come. Every day strengthens and consolidates the feeling in favor of it here, as every day convinces the doubting that it is in-

situation. With dissolution her allegiance ceases, and sh must cling to her nearest and most powerful neighbor herself to the republic of the Pacific, which will include California, Oregon, Washington Territory and Utah, is the conviction of her representative men here. Mr. Otero, the able delegate from New Mexico, takes this view of the case in the event of a break up of the government. He has already written to the territorial au thorities in New Mexico not to accept any more United states drafts, but to require pay in cash.

Reports are again current to-night that armed resist-nce will be made to Lincoln's inauguration, and that twenty-five hundred men are already secretly enrolled to prevent it. The reports are doubtless exaggerated, if not utterly without foundation; but nevertheless, the Mayor

of this city is considerably exercised about it.

Senator Wade's speech to-morrow is expected to be a slashing cutting up of the seceders, taking the extreme views of the coercives. There has been an effort among the republicans to get Fessenden, of Maine, to fire the first shot from their side, in the hope that he would be more moderate and discreet than Wade, but the effort has been abandoned, and Wade will let fly his shot without regard to the sensibilities of the parties he may

Postmaster General Holt is better to-day, and will pro-

ons which will be submitted to the House at an early day is one of instruction to the Committee on Judiciary, looking to the amendment of the neutrality, law so as, in addition to preventing armed expeditions against countries with which we are at peace, to restrain volunteer military forces going from one State to another for the purpose of siding in resistance to the

A number of Congressmen have prepared speeches, several of which are strongly in favor of coercion, and of such a character as cannot fail to produce additional ex-

Leading gentlemen of Missouri are privately disc the question of the separate independence of that State, rather than be involved in the extreme secossion move-

Black to the vacant Secretaryship of State. His nomine

It is a fixed fact that the name of Attorney General Black will be sent to the Senate to-morrow for the place of Secretary of State, and Caleb Cushing is still urged for

the Attorney cremeralship
General Scott, accompanied by the Sacretary of War,
had an interview with the President yesterday. There is no doubt but that it was violent, and that General Scott declared his intention to resign his office; and there are his resignation. There is no time to investigate the truth of the report owing to the lateness of the hour.

of the report owing to the lateness of the hour.

The Rev. Mr. Sunderland, a Presbyterian clergyman of this city, offered a prayer in his church this evening imploring the Almighty, if it was his will, not to avert the calamity likely to befal the nation by the act of a sovereign State; that he would bring darkness upon it; that he would confuse and confound the tongue that would give utterance to a disunion sentiment, and that he would palsy the arm that would be raised against a recognition. State. The prayer, of which this is early a sovereign State. The prayer, of which this is only a slight idea, produced the most profound sensation.

## THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

COLUMNIA, S. C., Dec. 15, 1860.

The House yesterday, by a small majority, voted in favor of adjourning the Legislature to Charleston. The Senate may concur on Monday.

But few delegates to the Convention have arrived

Messrs. Cobb and Mills are here. Mr. Hooker, Con nissioner from Mississippi, and Mr. Elmore, from Ala

South Carolina will promptly pass an ordinance of secession, and, for weal or wee, resume the powers of

Considerable gloom appears to prevail among all clauses at the prevalence of the small pox, deterring hundreds

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON "MOBS AND EDU-

CATION."
HIS LECTURE ATTMUSIC HALL—LARGE FORCE OF POLICE PRESENT—THE MILITARY IN READINESS AT THEIR ARMORIES—DEMONSTRATIONS OF APPRO-THE RAND DISAPPROVAL BY PHILLIPS AUDIENCE—
THE LECTURER FOLLOWED TO HIS HOME BY
A LARGE AND EXCITED GROWD—JOHN BROWN CELEBRATION TO BE POSTPONED FOR THE PRE-

Bosros, Dec. 16, 1860. An audience of thousands assembled at the Music Hall this forenoon to hear Wendell Phillips' discourse on Mots and Education." Anticipating some disturdance, the Chief of Police, with a large force, was present, and several military companies, acting under private orders from the authorities, were in readiness at their armories. The audience in the body of the hall seemed composed of those usually attending Sabbath services there, and embracing about an equal proportion of ladies. The galleries and wings were crowded with men, apparently strangers to the preaching of Theodore Parker and those

who succeed him.

Mr. Phillips spoke of mobs in general, and the mo which broke up the late John Brown meeting in particular. His remarks were distinguished by his usual eloquence of words, in the denunciation of everything and everybody disagreeing with the extreme views peculiar to himself. He spoke of the ignorance of the daily press of Boston, and the miserable incapacity of the city government. Under the first head Mr. Fay, who presided over the meeting raised on the ruins of the John Brown convention, received the full measure of the speaker's abuse. Under the second, he said that, with the exception of the Aflas and Bee, no daily paper has uttered a word of hearty, fitting rebuke of the mob, and the daily press were nothing bu despicable tools. The Mayor he held personally responsi-ble for allowing the disgraceful attack upon peaceable

Mr. Phillips spoke nearly an hour and a half, and was

listened to with close attention; the meeting being inte-rupted occasionally, but very briefly, by stamping and hissing. At the close of the meeting a large crowd had gathered outside the building, and, on the appearance of Mr. Phillips, a great rush was made, but whether with a purpose of violence toward him seemed uncer-tain. His friends at once rallied, and with a large force of police escorted him to his residence in Essex street, a mob of several hundred pressing

around, cheering and yelling.

The mob for some time blocked up Washington and Essex streets, stopping the horse cars and crowding the people miscellaneously. The cold weather and the urgent arguments of the police dispersed the crowd in about half an hour, and the usual Sabbath day quiet was re

about the military; but it is a fact that several companies of the Second regiment were notified to be in readiness,

Private meetings have recently been held, and it is believed that an organization exists with the determination to prevent Mr. Phillips from speaking on any secular day or evening. Had the present occasion not been the Sabbath little doubt exists but that a fearful riot would have

Wendell Phillips spoke to-day, at Music Hall, before the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, on the subject of "Mobs and Education." His remarks were bitter, sarwas frequently hissed by some, and loudly applauded by others. The hall was crowded, and the excitement was very great. A detachment of police in disguise was se-creted in the hall, which had the effect of awing the people.

When Mr. Phillips left the hall to return to his home.

he was followed by a crowd of thirty-five hundred persons, yelling, groaning, hooting and threatening. Phil-lips would have been assaulted but for the interference of his friends and the police. It was a most boisterous and perate. The military were at their armories, ready to

spoke. He said the mobocrats had so dampened the John Brown zeal that his admirers have concluded to have no

APPREHENSIONS OF A RIOT—POLICE ARRANGE-MENTS—CROWDS IN AND AROUND THE CHURCH— PRACEPUL TERMINATION OF THE APPAIR. It was generally supposed that the Rev. Henry Ward the present crisis the topic of famine stricken people of Kansas. His subject was "T and oppression in the South, they might be sure that out of the church, or out of the community if the church was not good enough, God would bring up martyrs. for them, God was going to call up witnesses in the mar tyrs that would suffer, and there would be blood shed. to the suffering the people of Kansas were called to endure. The people of Kansas went there and suffered for a principle, and he would stake his credit as a prophet that there would spring up from the loins of Kansas a race of noble men, compared with which we had none on this continent. They had five revivals of religion in Plymouth church, but none was more sig-

nificant than the endeavors his congregation made for liberty by helping the people of Kansas in their first struggie. He exhorted them not to let their late generosities suffer by their earlier benefaction, and, according to the notice he gave last Sabbath, they would have an opportunity to contribute in aid of the thirty thousand men, women and children who were suffering in Kansas. A liberal collection was taken up, which will be handed to the treasurer of the fund.

Towards evening, in consequence of a rumor having reached the police headquarters that it was the intention of a mob to create a disturbance in the church, instructions were sent to Inspector Folk to take measures to prevent an outbreak, and to arrest all persons guilty of a breach of the peace. Accordingly squads of officers from nearly all the Brooklyn districts were detailed from the Inspector's office, dressed in plain clothes, with instructions to margle with the crowd about the church, and to accordingly squads of officers from the last of the summary of the control of the summary of the summary was accordingly squads of officers of the summary of the publication in this morning's papers of their plan of operations last night, those plans might be frustrated. Sufficient leaked out, however, to indicate the purpose of that unusual gathering.

The Plymouth church was crowded to suffocation, and there was a great gathering in the vestibule and in front of the building, which was augmented every moment, although hundreds had gone away, disappointed. The great attraction was a report that Mr. Beecher was to prench on the Union. The staircases were blocked up with a dense mass of human beings, amony whom, and mingling with the crowd generally, were to be seen the disquised members of the police force. All thei

few days since. Two hundred policemen, in citizens' dress, were distributed throughout the building in order to meet any emergency that might arise. A portion of this number was detailed from the headquarters in New York.

Mr. REXCERS said his text would be found in the First Corinthians, fifth chapter and the last clause of the four-teenth verse, which reads thus:—"Be patient toward all men." He announced his subject to be—"The nature and sources of Christian patience; the conditions of its exercise and the motives for it; and the occasions that exist for it in our time and community." When, in his introductory observations, he was saying that we must exercise patience toward all men, some individual outside threw a missile, which reached one of the windows, startling those persons in immediate vicinity, but the excitement was only momentary. Mr. B. apily remarked, and we must be patient even to miscreants." The speaker then dwelt upon the importance of exercising patience at the present time. God was calling us to live in time very difficult and very glorious, and as warriors, they should go to the battle properly equipped. We ought to be cheerful and courageous, and in a religious frame of soul in this day of rebuke. We were in danger, he said, of treating men improperly who did not agree with us in our sentiments. The differences of opinion among men ought to be respected, and the largest liberty given to all. If some men thought that they were fools, we should not disagree with them. One of the ways to encourage patience was to give liberty of speech both to North and South. We were in danger, too, of being impatient with men who suffered themselves to betray the times in which they lived by timidity, fear and moral cowardice. Those who were indinger gloso, of being imignant to men who weighed God's providence in the scale of commerce: they were likely to show great wrath against selfish and scheming men who thought that by exciting the public their chances for gratifying their purposes would be better; an

tongues, but moderate and patient toward all sections and parties.

After the sermon was concluded the congregation sang a hymn and they were dismissed with the benediction. The entrance through which Mr. Beecher goes to reach the pulpit was guarded by a strong force of policemen in uniform, but it was not their intention to accompany Mr. Beecher to his residence, as there was not the slightest symptom of any belligerent demonstrations or that his person would be molested.

A most earnest appeal was offered up to Heaven yester-day for the safety and long continuance of the Union by

MOVEMENTS OF THE MEDICAL STUDENTS.
FIFTY-SEVEN STUDENTS IN THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY DECIDE TO TAKE UP BAG AND BAGGAGE—
NAMES OF THE STUDENTS—PROFESSOR DRAPER'S
LETTER—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—AMOUNT OF
MONEY SPENT IN NEW YORK BY SCUTHERN STUDENTS, ETC., ETC.
At the meeting of the students in the New York University Medical College on last Friday evening, upwards
of fifty students resolved to leave the College and finish

of fifty students resolved to leave the College, and finish their medical education elsewhere. The following is a full list of those who took part in the meeting:-

r. P. A. Holt, Chair'n., N.C.	Mr. Carlyle, S. C.
fr. Kimberly, N. Y.	A. E. Sumner, Conn.
S. De Grow, N. Y.	B. F. Rains, Va.
lex. Hill, Pa.	J. L. Fuller, Ga.
V. H. Dryscoll, Ala.	J. R. Blunt, S. C.
r. Hurt, Va.	S. W. Franklin, Miss.
. S. Kiernan, N. Y.	W. H. Edmondson, N. C.
V. A. Fitte, Ala.	J. P. Brown, N. C.
. T. Gardiner, Ala.	F. Thomson, N. C.
V. F. Furguson, Ga.	T. G. Weatherly, S. C.
A. Penny, N. C.	B. F. Coleman, Ala.
V. H. Robertson, Tenn.	L. J. Watkins, N. C.
M. Sloan, S. C.	D. J. Jones, Ala.
V. P. Suber, S. C.	A. B. Burr, N. C.
R. Broiles, S. C.	B. L. Hester, Tenn.
H. Davis, N. C.	G. K. Turner, Va.
. J. Arnett, S. C.	K. P. Harris, Jr., Ga.
R. Evans, S. C.	T. J. Applewhite, N. C.
. A. Taylor, Ala.	F. M. Moye, N. C.
hos. Cowan, N. C.	W. J. Gilbert, N. C.
Barger, N. C.	J. M. Robinson, Miss.
. H. Stearns, Ala.	E. H. Compton, Ky.
R. Miliken, Ky.	J. J. Jesson, Ky.
S. Taft, N. C.	C. C. Weish, S. C.
H. Haker, Va.	J. F. Strode, Ky.
V. J. Colvin. Ala.	S. H. Puckett, S. C.
H Day, Tenn.	W. F. Smith, Va.
H Day, Tenn. H. beawell, N. C.	John M. Patton, Ala.
ohn E. Fry, Tenn.	Charles Haigh, N. C.
. V. Johnson, Ga.	F. J. Drake, N. C.
. Binford, Ala.	John McDonald, N. C.
. H. Baker, Ala.	J. R. Nicholson, N. C.
I. G. Flanner, N. C.	G. H. Owen, N. Y.
F. Lewis, N. C.	T. W. Bickett. N. C.
W. P. Newman, Ala.	A. J. Stone, N. C.

2. Have you taken money from students who had brought it to New York for the purpose of paying their college fees, and invested it, for your own profit, with business men?

3. Have you, after receiving New York funds, given to any uncurrent notes at a heavy discount, keeping the difference for your own use?

4. Have you failed to repay any student who had deposited his money for safe keeping, on the excuse that those to whom you lent it were unable to keep their engagements with you?

Your carly reply to these questions will greatly oblige Your carly reply to these questions will greatly oblige Your carly reply to these questions will greatly oblige Your carly reply to these questions will greatly oblige Your carly reply to these questions will greatly oblige You carly reply to these questions will greatly oblige You carly reply to these questions will greatly oblige You carly reply to these questions will greatly oblige You carly reply to these questions will greatly oblige You carly reply to these questions will greatly oblige You carly reply to these questions will greatly oblige You carly you have you have you have you had been successful to the same that you had a steacher of certain branches of medicine; and, halling from the South, was extremely popular among the students from that section of the country. It is said that his class numbers annually over one hundred members, and they immediately assembled together, irrespective of party or section, and a committee consisting of eight—four of whom are Southerners and the remaining four are Northerners—was approinted for the purpose of drafting resolutions suitable to the occasion.

The committee prepared the following resolutions which were adopted without a dissenting voice:—

Whereas, a communication was received by Dr. P. A. Aylette, our associate and friend, from Professor John W. Draper, President of, and in behalf of the Facuity of the Machel Tempers, and the control of the par

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PRESENTED AS A NUISANCE.
PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY OF THE UNITED PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA. The Grand Jury of the United States for the middle district of Alabama, empanneled and sworn to inquire and true presentment make, for said district, as to all violations of the laws of the United States, do hereby present:—That the several States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Ohio and others, have mullined, by acts of their several Legislatures, several laws enacted by the Congress of the confederation for the protection of persons and property, and that for many years said States have occupied an attitude of hostility to the interest of the people of the said middle district of Alabama. And the said federal government having utterly failed to execute its enactments for the protection of the property and interest of said middle district; and this court having no jurisdiction in the premises, this Grand Jury do present the said government as worthless, impoent and a nuisance.

The Grand Jury do make their acknowledgements to the preciding Judge and the District Attorney for the able and courteous manner in which they have both discharged their respective official duties.

C. G. GUNTER, Foreman, and nineteen officers.

UNITED STATES DESTRUCT COURT, December term, 1860.

DISTRESS IN RICHMOND, VA.

The Richmond Wais says hundreds of industrious mechanics in that city have been deprived of employment by the financial pressure, and that at the close of the year there will be a greater number of men idle in that city than has ever been known there before.

A PRAYER FOR THE UNION.

Amer, Cumi II., M.C.	ar. Carry 10, o. C.	COL.
berly, N. Y.	A. E. Sumner, Conn.	Dr.
Grow, N. Y.	B. F. Rains, Va.	Perr
ill, Pa.	J. L. Fuller, Ga.	Gen.
ryscoll, Ala.	J. R. Blunt, S. C.	1152000
t, Va.	S. W. Franklin, Miss.	T. W
ernan, N. Y.	W. H. Edmondson, N. C.	W. J
itte, Ala.	J. P. Brown, N. C.	A (100000)
rdiner, Ala.	F. Thomson, N. C.	J. B
urguson, Ga.	T. G. Weatherly, S. C.	Jam
nny, N. C.	B. F. Coleman, Ala.	T.U.
obertson, Tenn.	L. J. Watkins, N. C.	
can, S. C.	D. J. Jones, Ala.	H. J
uber, S. C.	A. B. Burr, N. C.	John
oiles, S. C.	B. L. Hester, Tenn.	Paul
IVIS. N. C.	G. K. Turner, Va.	
nett, S. C.	K. P. Harris, Jr., Ga.	H. C
ans, S. C.	T. J. Applewhite, N. C.	H. W
ylor, Ala.	F. M. Moye, N. C.	W. I
wan, N. C.	W. J. Gilbert, N. C.	Thor
er, N. C.	J. M. Robinson, Miss.	John
earns, Ala.	E. H. Compton, Ky.	
liken, Ky.	J. J. Jesson, Ky.	W. 1
n. N. C.	C. C. Weish, S. C.	W. 1
ker. Va.	J. F. Strode, Ky.	C. D
lvin, Ala.	S. H. Puckett, S. C.	A. V
y, Tenn.	W. P. Smith, Va.	No or york
awen. N. C.	John M. Patton, Ala.	W.
Fry, Tenn.	Charles Haigh, N. C.	E.V
hnson, Ga.	F. J. Drake, N. C.	A. 3
ord, Ala.	John McDonald, N. C.	-
aker, Ala.	J. R. Nicholson, N. C.	T. V
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MEETING OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

at the city of Columbia, in that State, to consider the grievances under which they labor, by the alleged violaion of the federal compact by the Northern States, and the growing aggressive anti-slavery feeling of the North, that every one of the delegates elected is pledged to

gates. The list is complete, except two precincts, viz. Lancaster and Newbury:-

T. C. Perrin, Edward Noble, John H. Wilson, Thomas Thomson, D. L. Wardlaw, John A. Calhoun. John E. Frampton,
W. F. Hutson.
RICHLAND.
Wm. Hopkins,
Maxcy Gregg,
Jas. H. Adams,
Wm. F. DeSaussure
John H. Kinsler. J. Izard Middleton, Benjamin E. Session

GUETER.
Maj. A. G. Spain,
Rev. H. D. Green,
Rev. Thos. R. English
M. P. Mayes.
SPARTANBURG.
J. G. Landrum,
S. Bobo.

B. F. Mandlin.

RARSWELL.

L. M. Ayer,
W. P. Piniey,
J. J. Braham,
B. W. Lawton,
D. F. Jamison,
CIOSTER.

A. Q. Dunovant,
Thomas Moore,
John McKee, Sr.,
Richard Woods.
LCHESTRAFT J. G. Landrum,
S. Bobo,
J. H. Carliste.
B. B. Foster,
B. F. Kigore,
Wm. Curtis.
F. A. Cark,
A. H. Brown.
F. E. M. Clark,
A. H. Brown.
F. F. L. Dantzler, 165,
F. L. Dantzler, 165,
F. L. Dantzler, 165,
F. F. Dantzler, 165,
F. F. Dantzler, 165,
F. F. Pillans, Goose CRESS
John M. Shingler,
C. P. Brown.
F. Fillans and St.
CHARL'S.
A. G. Magrath,

Richard Woods.

(INSTERPRED.

T. Jackson.

T. Jackson.

T. Jackson.

J. A. Inglis.

CARRENDON.

GOV. J. P. Richardson

GOV. J. L. Manning,

Dr. J. J. Ingraham.

CHART CHURCH.

Peter P. Bonneau,

W.P. Shingler.

DARLINGTON.

J. A. DEFERD.

F. H. Wardlaw.\*
R. G. M. Dunoyant,
J. P. Carroll,
A. J. Hammond,
James Tempkins,
James Fmiley,
William Gregg.
FARTHED,
J. H. Means. J. H. Means, W. S. Lyles, H. C. Davis, J. Buchanah.
GRIGNWILE, I
Dr. James C. Furman, Col. W. H. Campbell, Pr. James Harrison, Perry E. Duncan, Gen. W. K. Fasley. Benj. H. Rutledge, Edward McCrady, F. J. Porcher. F. J. Porcher.
St. PAULS.
E. B. Scott,
J.E. Jenkins.

et. James' Santer. A. Mazyck, Rev. D. Du Pre.

RAY. D. Du Pre.
ST. GRONGE'S DORCHEST
Daniel Flud A
D. C. Appleby.
ST. BELEVA.
Robert W. Barnwell,
J. D. Pope.
ST. RAINTHOLOMEWS.
E. St. P. Bellinger,
E. R. Henderson,
M. E. Carn,
Peter Stoker.
ST. JOHNS, BERKLEY.
W. Cain,
P. C. Showden.
ST. JOHNS, COLLEGON.

ST. THOMAS AND ST. DENNIS.
J. L. Nowell,
J. S. O'Hear.

William Hunter, Andrew F. Lewis, Robert A. Thompson, William S. Grisham, John Maywell

"There being but two to

THE HARBOR DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON,

S. C.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 13.]

ACTIVITY AT FORT MOULTRIE—THE STRENGTH OF GOING ON AT FORT SUMTER AND CASTLE PINCE

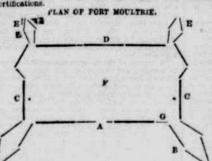
GOLTWORKS—ARMAMENT OF THE FORTS—WHAT IS GOING ON AT FORT SUMTER AND CASTLE PINCK KEY, ETC.

The shear energy with which work is now being pushed forward upon the fortifications erected for the protection of the harbor of Charleston is something at once new and extraordinary. To keep the readers of the Mercury fully posted in regard to events transpiring around them, we present below an interesting account of these active operations of the federal authorities. It is proper, however, that the people of Charleston should know that the Executive of the State is fully cognizant of all that is going on in relation to these forts, and that their honor and defence is safe in his keeping. Until late in the past summer the defences of Fort Moultrie have remained in an unfinished condition; the sand of the beach, piled up by the wind against the south walls, had rendered them easily accessible almost by a single leap, and the empty guns were suffered to gase out in harmless majesty upon the noble bay. A fortnight has worked a marvellous change.

FORT MOULTRIE

is an enclosed water battery, having a front on the south, or water side, of about 300 feet, and a depth of about 200 feet. It is built with salient and re-entering angles on all sides, and is admirably adapted for defence, either from the attack of a storming party or by regular approaches. Below we give a rough diagram of the line of fortifications.

PLAN OF FORT MOULTRIE.



A.fGate.

B. New abutment commanding the approach to the tte. C. C. Gid sally-ports, now closed up with masonry. D. Portion of the most already finished. E. E. Newly-gerected bastionettes, commanding

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E. Newlygerected bastionettes, commanding the most.

F. Furnace for preparing hot shot.

G. Powder magazine.

The outer and inner wails are of brick, capped with stone, and filled in with earth, making a solid wall fifteen or sixteen feet in thickness. The work now in progress consists in cleaning the sand from the walls of the fort; ditching it around the entire circumference, and erecting a glacis; closing up the postern gates in the east and west walls, and instead, cutting saily ports, which lead into strong outworks on the southeast and southwest angles, in which twelve pounder howitzer guns will be placed, enabling the garrison to sweep the ditch on three sides with grape and canister. The northwest angle of the fort has also been strengthened by a bastionette, it sustain the weight of a heavy gun which will command the main street of the island. The main entrance has also been better secured, and a trap door two feet square cut in the door for lagress and egress. At this time, the height of the wall, from the bottom of the ditch is from twelve to fifteen feet wide at the base, and fifteen feet deep. The nature of the soil would not seem to admit of this depth being increased, quicksand having been reached in many places. The work on the south side is nearly finished. The counterscarp is substantially built of plank, and spread with turf. The glacis is also finished. It is composed of sand, and covered with layers of loam and turf, all of which is kept firmly in place by the addition of sections of plank nailed to uprights sunk in the sand, and crossing each other at right angles—making equares of about ten feet each. The purpose of the glacis, which is an inclined plane, is to expose an attacking party to the fire of the guns—which are so placed as to sweep it from the crest of the counterscarp to the edge of the beach. On the north side, all the wooden gun cases have been placed cless together on the ramparts, apparently for the spurpose of securing it against

and earth, for the purpose of putting down a very ugly looking arrangement, which consists of strips of plank four inches wide, one inche and a half thick, and six or eight feet long, sharpened at the point, and nailed down, so as to project about three feet horizontally from the top of the walls.

A noticeable fact in the bastionettes to which we have above alluded is the haste in which one of them has been built. The one completed is formed of solid mason-ry. In constructing the other, however, a framework of plank has been substituted. Against the inside of this wooden outwork loose bricks have been placed. Both bastionettes are armed with a small carronade, and a howitzer pointed laterally so as to command the whole intervening moat by a cross-fire.

In the hurried execution of these extensive improvements, a large force—about 170 men—are constantly engaged. Additions are daily made to this number, and the work of putting the post in the best possible condition for defence is carried on with almost incredible vigor.

vigor.

A few days ago Col. Gardner, who for years had held the poet of Commandant, and whose courtesy and bearing had won the friendship of all who knew him, was relieved in the command by Major Robert Anderson, of Kentucky. Major Anderson received his first commission as Hrevet Second Lieutenant, Second artillery, July 1, 1825, was acting inspector General in the Black Hawk war, and received the rank of Brevet Captain August, 1838, for his successful conduct in the Florida war. On September 8, 1847, he was made Brevet Major for his gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey.

The other officers are Captain Abner Doubleday, Captain Seymour, Lieutenont T. Talbot, Lieutenant J. C. Davis, Lieutenant N. J. Hall—all of the First regiment artillery.

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Captain J. G. Foeter and Lieutenant G. W. Snyder, of the Engineer corps.

Assistant Surgeon S. W. Crawford, of the Medical Staff. The force, under these gentlemen, consist of two companies of artillery; the companies, however, are not full, the two comprising, as we are informed, only about seventy men, including the band. A short time ago two additional companies were expected, but they have not come; and it is now positively stated that there will be, for the present at least, no reinforcement of the gaarison.

While the workingmen are doing wonders on the outside the soldiers within are by no means idle. Field pieces have been placed in position upon the green within the fort, and none of the expedients of military angineering have been neglected to make the position as strong as possible. It is said that the greatest vigilance is observed in every regulation at this time, and that the guns are regularly shorted every night. It is very certain that ingress is no longer an easy matter for an outsider, and the visiter who hopes to get in must make up his mind to approach with all the caution, ceremony and circumlocution with which the allies are advancing upon the capital of the Celestial Empire.

PORT SUMTES,

a work of solid massonry, octagonal in form, pierced on the north, cast and west sides with a double row of portholes for the heaviest guns, and on the south or land side, in addition to openings for guns, loop-holed for musketry, stands in the middle of the harbor, on the edge of the ship channel, and is said to be bomb proof. It is at present without any regular garrison. There is a large force of workmen—some one hundred and fifty in all—busily employed in mounting the guns and otherwise putting this great strategic point in order. The armament of Fort Sumter consists of 140 guns, many of them being the formidable ten-inch "Columbiads,

is of course exposed to a cross-fire from all the openings on that side.

CASTLE PINCLNEY
is located on the southern extremity of a narrow slip of marsh land, which extends in a northerly direction to Bog Island Channel. To the harbor side the so called castle presents a circular front. It has never been considered of much consequence as a fortress, although its proximity to the city would give it importance, if properly armed and garrisoned. From hasty observation we find that there are about fifteen guns mounted on the parapet; the majority of them are eighteen and twenty-four pounders. Some "Columbiads" are, however, within the walls. There are also supplies of powder, shot and shell. At present there is no garrison at the post; the only residents are one or two watchmen, who have charge of the harbor light. Some thirty or forty day laborers are employed repuiring the cisterns and putting the place generally in order.

This concludes our sketch of the present aspect of affairs at the three forts, which were meant to be, and which should always remain, at once the pride and the insequence of our city.

PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT PRESENTED Gov. Magoffin has addressed the following circ ter to the Governors of the slave States:—

COMMONWALIN OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, PRAINFORT, Dec. 9, 1960. Executive Department, Prainform, Dec. 9, 1960. Entertaining the opinion that some movement, should be instituted at the earliest possible moment, to arrest the progress of events which seem to be rapidly hurrying the government of the Union to dismemberment, as an initiatory step 1 have, with great diffidence, concluded to submit to the Governors of the slave States a series

Slave law.

2. Amendments to said law to enforce its thorough execution in all the free States, providing compensation to the owner of the slave from the State which fails to deliver him up under the requirements of the law, or throws obstacles in the way of his recovery.

3. The passage of a law by Congress compelling the Governors of the free States to return fugitives from justice indicted by a Grand Jury in another State for stealing or enticing away a slave.

4. To amend the constitution so as to divide all the Territories now belonging to the United States, or hereafter to be acquired, between the free and the slave States, say upon the line of tile thirty-seventh degree of north latitude—all north of that line to come into the Union, with the requisite population, as free States, and all South of the same to come in as slave States.

5. To amend the constitution so as to guarantee forever to all the States the free navigation of the Mississippi river.

6. To alter the constitution so as to give the South the power, say in the United States Senate, to protect itself from unconstitutional and oppressive legislation upon the subject of slavery.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR C. C. CLAY, JR.,

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RESIGNATION OF SENATOR C. C. CLAY, JR., OF ALABAMA.

New Bioga, La., Nov. 30, 1860.

His Excellency A. R. Moore, Montgomery, Ala:—

SD:—I herewith tender you my resignation of the office of Senator of Alabama in the Congress of the United States, to take effect on the 4th of March next, unless the States, to take effect on the 4th of March next, unless the States, to take effect on the 4th of March next, unless the States should, at an earlier day, dispense with my services in that body—as I fondly hope and expect—by seceding from the present Union and assuming the sovering powers of a separate, free and independent government, as of right and in duty bound she should do at the earliest practicable moment.

My resignation will not surprise you or any who have read my specches, in several of which I have distinctly infinited my purpose not to sit in the United States Senate under a black republican administration.

I have delayed this communication because disabled from writing at length by severe bodity affictions, and desirous of elaborating the reasons which have brought my mind to the conclusion, that the South can have no hope of permanent peace, or even a temporary respite from the threats and actual aggressions of her Northern sectional enemy, save by each State assuming the full powers of sovereignty heretofore entrusted, in part, to its agent, the federal government, to be used for certain specified purposes, promotive of the common benefit and general welfare of all the States. It is, however, impossible for me to elaborate or even to enumerate all the reasons which influence my judgment to lite conclusions. Perhaps they have been sufficiently indicated in my specches and letters aiready before the public. I have again and again called the attention of my fellow citizens of the South to the fell purpose of the Northern abolition horde to subjugate them by a perver